

Amusements, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"The Man o' Air." Law-
rence Barrett.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"No Name." Fanny
Davenport.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"Kie." F. S. Chanfrau.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"East Lynne." Lucille
Weber.
WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Rosdale." Lester Wallack.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Concert. Theodore
Thomas.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1871.

Twenty-five women were killed and fifty injured by a
railroad accident near Paris. The Archbishop of Paris
was buried yesterday with great ceremony. It is re-
ported that a compromise has been effected in the case
of the Orleans princes. The damage to Paris by the
Communist insurrection is estimated at \$60,000,000 of
francs. Jules Ferry, it is reported, will be appointed
French Minister to Washington. The question of
the new loan has been made a Cabinet question in the
Cortes.

The Democrats and Labor Reformers have elected the
Speaker of the New-Hampshire Assembly. Gen.
Rodman, U. S. A., is dead. One man was killed and
three injured by an explosion in a Cleveland oil refinery.
The colored strikers caused a disturbance in
Georgetown, and it was promptly suppressed by the police.
The International Typographical Convention has
again dodged the colored question. An Aus-
tralian steamer is aground in San Francisco Harbor.
The lease of the Jersey Railroads is approved by the
stockholders. B. F. Spurr, brother-in-law of Wood-
hull & Claflin, died suddenly at French's Hotel.
The Grand Lodge of New-York Free Masons is in ses-
sion. The Viaduct Railway Directors subscribed
for \$1,000,000 worth of stock. Gold, 112½, 113, 112½.
Thermometer, 74°, 86°, 72°.

The Republicans of the Ninth Assembly Dis-
trict have an opportunity this evening to en-
roll themselves as members of the Union Re-
publican Association at the Headquarters, No.
428 Sixth-ave.

Correspondence of THE TRIBUNE, published
to-day, shows conclusively that whatever may
be said of the Architect of the Country, Man
is doing his best to make the Town of Chi-
cago. What with tunnels under the lake and
river, raising the entire level of the city, and
other mighty works, Chicago is fairly made.
The latest contrivance of engineering skill for
the benefit of that much-built city is to run
Lake Michigan up the Chicago River.

The other day we heard that the poverty-
stricken Colony of British Columbia was so
much irritated at the disposition of the San
Juan Island question of the Treaty of Wash-
ington that war, rather than surrender upon
that bit of land, was seriously advised. And
now the intelligence comes to us that New-
Brunswick has appointed delegates to confer
with similar officials in the Governments of
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island as to
ways and means of opposition to the Treaty.

It is possible, as now intimated, that Jules
Favre will reply to Prince Napoleon's letter
censuring the *déclaration* of September and
demanding a *plébiscite* for the determination
of the form of the future government of France.
But the task would appear to be quite super-
fluous; it looks like an absurdity for any
question to be now raised upon the technical
declaration of the end of the Empire. And
the less any of the Bonaparte family have to
say about another *plébiscite* the better. But
Prince Napoleon has more impudence than his
cousin Louis, and is quite as easily extin-
guished.

It is reported that another effort will be
made, at the meeting of the Union League
Club to-night, to entangle that honored and
historic organization in the dirty meshes of
Ward politics, and hitch it to the go-cart of
gentlemen ambitions to get control of the
Republican organization in this city, for the
benefit of their candidates at future Con-
ventions. Forewarned is forearmed. A de-
cisive majority of the Club has heretofore
stamped out such efforts. If members wish to
preserve its influence for exercise on worthy
occasions, they should not fail to attend, to-
night, in numbers sufficient to do so again.

It is significant that Emile de Girardin,
whose views generally accord with the domi-
nant public sentiment in France, declares him-
self in favor of the Republic. This veteran
journalist and statesman holds that universal
suffrage and the Republic are as inseparable
as cause and effect. He is, however, opposed
to the centralized republican system that has
twice failed in France, and proposes to have
the Constitution of the French Republic mod-
ified after our own. This is striking testimony
to the strong influence exercised by our repub-
lican institutions in forming the public opinion
of intelligent Europe. Educated observers
abroad see the imposing effect of our system
more plainly than we; just as Mont Blanc
seems higher when seen across a province or
two, than when the gazer stands in the Vale
of Chamouni.

Monday morning, and in those of Monday
afternoon, before he gave the press any hint
of its lack of authority; and he cannot
wonder at the construction people have
hitherto put upon this too long silence.

T. M. Williams, the Pennsylvania Inspector
of Coal Mines, whose name has frequently ap-
peared in unpleasant connection with the de-
tails of the Pittston disaster, is disgusted with
the result of the Coroner's inquest. He thinks
the inquiry was a farce, and that the
jury were incompetent. It is, perhaps,
unfortunate for Inspector Williams and
his opinions that the jury would not
let him conduct their proceedings, and
that he received a due share of cen-
sure in the verdict subsequently rendered.
The Inspector of Mines may be deeply wronged,
but he will find it difficult to convince an in-
dignant public of the fact. An attempt to
turn the responsibility for the disaster upon
somebody who ran the machinery at a too
high rate of speed is a mere evasion of the
whole question.

It is intimated that the French Assembly
will ratify a compromise by which the law ex-
iling the Orleans Princes will be repealed, and
the election of those gentlemen to the Assem-
bly be declared valid; but—and the but is a
tremendous one here—the Princes must not
take the seats to which they have been chosen.
Such a compromise must irresistibly remind
an American of the famous decision in our
own country which "gave the law to the North
and the nigger to the South." The Orleans
Princes may possibly consider themselves for-
tunate if they are allowed to return to
France; but to be deprived of their positions
in the Assembly, after declaring them legally
chosen, would certainly be but a barren vic-
tory to the anxious seions of royalty whose
hopes for the future largely depend upon their
ability to keep themselves prominently before
France.

THE ENCOURAGING DEFEAT IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

When, on the 15th of March, the returns
from the New-Hampshire election came in, a
rejoicing shout went up from the Democracy
throughout the Union, whereof the vehemence
could only be explained on the theory that it
had been sixteen years since news from
that quarter had given them a similar oppor-
tunity. Republicans were depressed, in a cor-
responding degree. New-Hampshire had often
been close, save on Presidential elections, but
had never gone against us, and for all practical
purposes was reckoned as safe as
Iowa. The disaster came on the
heels of unwise action in the Senate,
and unfortunate dissensions between
leading Republicans and the Adminis-
tration they had helped to make. To many of
our own friends it looked like the beginning
of general Republican disruption; by the
enemy it was jubilantly hailed as the knell of
the great party that had abolished Slavery,
conquered Secession, and ruled the Republic
with the greatest brilliancy through its great-
est perils.

Well;—Connecticut having meantime purged
their vision and chastened their hopes, we in-
vite them to bestow their best attention upon
the dimensions of the great triumph that in
March set them wild, as now illustrated in
the dispatches from Concord. It is greater
than we wish, and greater than they are at
all likely to get, under similar circum-
stances, within another sixteen years;
but its net result is disproportionate to the
moral effect it undoubtedly exerted at the
time, and the deafening noise wherewith the
astonished victors gave voice to their amaze-
ment at their success. They yesterday suc-
ceeded, by a coalition with the Labor
Reformers, in electing a former Abolition-
ist as Speaker by a majority of
one—that one being already honored (by
the associates to whom he had personally
given authority to "classify him with the Re-
publicans") as "the Winans of New-Hamp-
shire." On the election of other officers,
they are brought to a halt by the failure of
their uncertain majority; and at last accus-
tomed Speaker was saving them from open de-
feat by claiming the right to vote in order to
make a tie.

Ultimately we suppose they will succeed in
effecting their organization and electing a
Democratic Governor. On the whole we do
not regret it. The votes of renegade Repub-
licans and men who are betraying their con-
stituencies are needed to do it; and we
rather think the effect of a little of that sort
of practice on the New-Hampshire body politic
will be wholesome. We do not believe so
many Republicans will think the next election
not worth attending, and we are sure they
will take care to vote for candidates on whom
they can count after election as well as before it.
Set down New-Hampshire as made safely
and inevitably Republican by the election of
last March and yesterday's dear though im-
perfect Democratic success.

THE LOST BOURBON.

When the Count of Chambord published his
manifesto assuring distracted Frenchmen that
they would never find happiness and pros-
perity until they secured the country against
the evils of "hap-hazard governments" by re-
establishing a monarchy hereditary in the
Bourbon line, he little imagined what trouble
he was drawing down upon his own head, and
how promptly the specter of a possible crown
was to be grasped by a new flesh and blood
pretender. We know that in royal houses
the birth of an august baby must be attested
by a great many more formalities than are
commonly deemed convenient in the families
of ordinary people; and the Bourbon princes
at least must be convinced that the death of
a king ought also to be proved with
equally extraordinary precautions. If the
young son of Louis XVI. had been a
simple gentleman, no reasonable creature
would hesitate to believe that he
duly died in the Temple, as histories relate,
and was safely and comfortably buried. But
being an unrecognized king, it was of course
to be expected that romance should weave for
him an astonishing narrative of escape and
exile, and that the popular appetite for the
marvelous should make it easy to keep alive
the deception. There were hundreds, even in
this country, who believed the half-breed
preacher, Eleazar Williams, to be the veritable
heir to the throne of the dethroned French
king; and if we are not mistaken there is a
frontier Bourbon now, somewhere in the
Western States, running a lake steamer or
driving a stage-coach, who claims to be the
grandson of the boy prisoner of the Temple.
The Count of Chambord can probably face
with equanimity any competitor he is likely
to encounter in the United States; but we
doubt whether he is prepared for Mr. Augus-
tus Meves. This person has just published his
manifesto in *The London Spectator*. He signs

it "Auguste de Bourbon," and a very funny
production it is. The style is suggestive both
of a king and a cad, for it is magnificent in
its assumptions, and intolerable in its nasty
little dig at De Chambord—a style such as a
royal person might use if he wore a pasteboard
crown and a robe of glazed muslin, frequented
debating societies, and read *The New-York
Herald*. King Meves, in fact, has been a
well-known London bore for a great
many years. He published not very long ago
a volume of "Historical Memoirs of Louis
"XVII," in which his claims to the throne
were fully explained; and though the book
was generally laughed at, some persons
thought it worthy of elaborate refutation. His
father, a musician by occupation and French
by birth, was the originator of the imposture.
He represented himself to be the lost Dauphin,
son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, re-
scued from the Temple by some scheme which
we need not now recall. The present pre-
tender may be, perhaps, an honest believer in
the father's story; at any rate, he has told his
tale with as much persistency as the Ancient
Mariner—though, unfortunately, he does not
possess that old sea-dog's faculty of making a
story lively.

If the revival of Bourbon prospects should
last, we may find that the historical Dauphin
has left a numerous putative progeny in va-
rious parts of the world, and scores of shabby
gentled princes may spring up to claim the
succession. The chance is too great to be
neglected. So much ingenuity has been ex-
pended in trying to disprove the Dauphin's
death that the majority of moderately well-
read people believe there is a mystery about
it which, like the problem of the Man in the
Iron Mask, may never be fully set at rest.
There is no mystery at all. The story is
really very simple, but it is only necessary to
write a great deal about anything to make it
very obscure. Will not France pause a mo-
ment and reflect before she lends countenance
to the Bourbon schemes? A revival of the
Lost Dauphin controversy is too serious an
evil to be deliberately inflicted upon the
world.

THE INSURANCE CONGRESS.

Our readers have been kept advised of the
fact that a Convention of the officers of twenty
States of the Union, who are charged by statute
with the supervision of insurance interests,
has been in session at the Underwriters' Hall,
in this city. It is only about fifty years since
the first life insurance company in this coun-
try was organized, and now the enormous sum
of about two thousand millions of dollars is
at stake by the various companies upon the
lives of American citizens. The gross amount
of the annual premiums paid on life policies
is in the neighborhood of one hundred and
forty-five millions of dollars. The fire risks
amount to over eight thousand millions. The
value of the risks on marine property is not
easily computable from the data in our pos-
session, but the aggregate sum insured, in case
of the destruction of life and property, by the
three classes of companies will be seen from
the above figures to be so far in excess, prob-
ably, of what is represented in any other
commercial interest in the country as to
give to the deliberations of this Insur-
ance Convention a very grave importance.
It is perhaps a necessary consequence of ac-
tive competition that the companies, in their
constant warfare upon each other, have placed
the business in a false attitude toward the pub-
lic, and brought upon it a great deal of un-
deserved suspicion, besides wasting a great deal
of money which might have been usefully ap-
plied. Legislatures have also been too prone
to enact laws for the promotion of local inter-
ests, regardless of the fact that retaliatory leg-
islation had a tendency to defeat the very ob-
jects they had in view. Insurance companies
doing business in many different States have
been compelled to expend much time and
money in the preparation of unnecessary annual
returns, and the interests of their policy-hold-
ers have been jeopardized by some of the State
requirements as to deposits and the service of
process on agents; the annoyance from these
and similar circumstances becoming at length
almost unbearable, so that some of our oldest
companies seriously contemplated a withdrawal
from business unless some relief could be ob-
tained.

No fewer than twenty States were repre-
sented in the Convention. Its sessions were
continued every day, and in some cases until
after midnight. Delegations from the Cham-
ber of Commerce, the National and New-York
Boards of Fire Underwriters, the Life Insur-
ance Companies, and other bodies, have ap-
peared, and presented addresses setting forth
the grievances which in their opinion needed
adjustment. Appropriate Committees have
carefully weighed facts and arguments, and
the most eminent actuaries in the country have
been invited to present their opinions. The
result is that the delegates have agreed upon
the following points: 1. The adoption of uni-
form blanks for the returns of fire, life, and
marine companies respectively; 2. That one
agent shall be selected in each State by each
company to receive legal process for the com-
pany he represents; 3. That no deposits shall
be required from fire and marine companies,
and only a single deposit of one hundred thou-
sand dollars from life companies—that deposit
to be made in the State where the company
is organized, the certificate of the Superintendent
of the State to bear equal weight in all
the States as to the responsibility of any
company in question. It was remarked by one of
the principal officers of the Board of Fire Un-
derwriters when the session of the Convention
began, that if the Convention agreed only to
this idea of a single deposit, incalculable bene-
fit would result to the insurance public; for if
only two or three States other than the State
in which the company was organized had the
right to demand in each a deposit of an ad-
ditional one hundred thousand dollars as secu-
rity for the policy-holders doing business with
the company in that particular State, each
one of the remaining thirty-seven States of
the Union might, with equal propriety, make a
similar demand, thus, of course, making neces-
sary a gross reserve deposit of between three
and four millions of dollars from every com-
pany starting in business—an idea too prepos-
terous to be for one moment entertained.

It is conceded that in arriving at the results
above cited, this national body has done far
more than was expected, and the report of the
proceedings, it is said, will contain more val-
uable information upon the subject of insur-
ance in its different phases than any other
publication which has appeared in this country
or abroad. Certain other questions, such as
the adoption of a table of mortality, reserves
for reinsurance on fire, life, and marine poli-
cies, and a uniform terminology by which life
insurance policies shall be known and distin-
guished, have been laid over until the ad-
journed meeting, which is to take place on the
18th of October, in this city, and meanwhile

the delegates will occupy themselves with the
study of the papers submitted by the actuaries.
There has been such a marked freedom
from personal bias, dictation of cliques, or sub-
servience to any special interests, that the
recommendations made by the Convention to
the different State Legislatures will undoubt-
edly receive respectful attention.

BRICKS AND QUININE.

It does seem like a waste of space to quote
from *The World* on Free Trade; but then that
comic economic-political organ is so tempt-
ingly absurd! It gave us recently the follow-
ing table and statement:

"Bricks and Tiles—Duty 20 per cent.
Estimated consumption annually.....\$20,000,000 00
Revenue collected in 1870.....12,392 92
Total amount paid by consumers to Govern-
ment and monopolists.....4,000,000 00
"These figures no doubt will startle our readers, yet
they are understated by at least 40 per cent. We cer-
tainly use more than \$20,000,000 worth of bricks and tiles
in the two cities of New-York and Boston alone. The
fact that we do import some, and collected \$12,392 92 in
customs duties, conclusively shows that we pay 20 per cent
more for them than otherwise we would."

What is the use of going through this round-
about process to find out what we can learn at
once by inquiry of a few builders? Here are
men who know all about bricks, and every
one of them will tell you that the Tariff of
1861, which added five per cent to the duty of
15 per cent imposed by the Democratic Tariff
of 1857, has not increased their expenditure a
penny. The plain truth is that the current
price of bricks here is \$9 50 per thousand, and
they could not be imported for less than
\$18 12. Unable to answer this, *The World*
takes refuge in evasion, and charges us with
defending the duty "upon the ground that it
"is utterly useless and eminently proper." We
have not defended the duty at all; it was not
the question at issue. But a grave charge was
brought against the brickmakers, and we proved
that it was unfounded, and ridiculous.

With respect to sulphate of quinine our co-
temporaries have been equally evasive and dis-
ingenuous. Undeterred by facts, it assumes "that
"the taxers of disease appropriate \$540,000 per
"annum from the fever sick," being 45 per
cent on an estimated annual consumption of
\$1,200,000 worth. The sole basis for this state-
ment is that the duty on sulphate of quinine is
45 per cent. The cost of the foreign article with
the duty added, but exclusive of freight and
importers' profits, is \$2 82 per ounce; the price
of the American is only \$2 30, and when, during
the late Franco-German war, the British
article advanced 22 cents per ounce, the Ameri-
can was sold for \$2 35. Before our present
Tariff went into effect, a company organized
by Pelletier, a French chemist, lost \$700,000 in
vainly trying to establish a factory for the
production of the drug in this country. But
it is now made here of superior quality, and
furnished to the American people at less than
it would have cost them had they remained
dependent on foreign markets.

BISMARCK ON ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The annexation of Alsace and Lorraine has
placed before the German Government the
most serious political problem left unsettled
by the war. To take possession of acquired
territory at the end of a successful conflict, to
draw around it the boundary line of the Ger-
man Empire, and to make its conquest an es-
tablished fact in the eyes of the world and of
history—these were politically simple matters,
after the triumph of the German arms had
once insured their success. But to incorpo-
rate by more than mere terms of treaty two
hostile provinces into the political system of
an Empire whose own hardly-gained unity
is itself just assured; to make of them
fresh soil for the growth of all that
promotes the national strength, rather than
hotbeds of rebellion and renewed war; to
make their population part and parcel of
the great German people—this was a difficult
task. The problem cannot be speedily solved,
and so much Prince Bismarck had admitted
in the German Diet, in what we cannot but
consider one of the best and strongest of all
his later speeches. His words were called
forth by opposition to the provisions he had
favored in the bill; they were stern in their
tone toward the opposing members of the
Diet; and the debate shows the panic caused
in the Chamber by the threat of his resigna-
tion, which Bismarck held above their heads
with grim dexterity, only letting this bolt
glimmer from the cloud whence came the mut-
terings of the great Premier's dreaded wrath.
But the speech seems, in a few clear sentences,
to lay down those rules of action toward the
conquered provinces which will best solve the
problem of their political future and their po-
sition in the Empire.

The intense and bitter opposition of the in-
habitants of Alsace and Lorraine to German
rule is not generally realized outside the Ger-
man Empire itself. Speaking both French and
German—Germans once in race and nation,
when the old boundary had not been forced back
to that point when it excluded them politically
—living in a neutral ground of language and
thought—they were still drawn with such
power into the centralized Government of
France, that to them, as to the populace of all
the departments, Paris seemed the center
of the world. The hate of the Parisians
toward their conquerors is fiery—that of the
Alsations sullen and dogged, and into it enters
that very German character they are so eager
to disown.

The speech of Prince Bismarck is pacific and
liberal throughout, yet it recognizes the need
of vigorous and energetic government of the
conquered territory. Without discussing here
the question of the original justice or policy
of the annexation, we cannot but affirm, in
looking from the inevitable German point of
view, the truth of Bismarck's cautious words.

In giving to the Alsations the right of electing
their own municipal authorities, Prince Bis-
marck said he had not the least hesitation.
"How far we are able to go in leaving the
"province to govern itself, I will not here de-
"cide. Under every circumstance we will go
"as far as is consistent with the security of the
"country." The carrying out of these liberal
promises can be but an experiment, at best;
but they seem to us as full concessions as
Germany can make with safety; and to com-
pensate for even these, Prince Bismarck ad-
vocated the continuance of the temporary dicta-
torship for a longer term than the eighteen
months at first proposed. "In one and a half
"years much may be solved, but not much re-
"organized." In this reorganization, in the
incorporation of a hostile element into the Ger-
man Empire, a task lies before the Prussian
statesman as great as any in the history
of the interior politics of his country
since he has stood at the head of
its Ministry. He goes to the work, we sin-
cerely believe, with a pacific and a liberal
spirit. We shall not wonder if he finds him-
self compelled to take bolder measures; but

in this event he will bring out the deepest
meaning of a quiet sentence of his speech,
spoken almost with a smile of conscious
power—a sentence which shows us the grim
phantom standing in reserve—"It is an
"advantage of an energetic government that
"it can promptly repair trifling errors."

THE RELIGION OF POLYGAMY.

Superficial observers of affairs in Utah are
apt to imagine that polygamy is a mere ex-
cess on the surface of Mormonism that can
readily be removed, and that it will soon
decay when intercourse with the outside world
shall draw the figure of a social ban around
those who practice it. But no such prospect
has ever been held out by the Mormon lead-
ers; they uphold the practice by precept as
well as by example, and denounce with the
bitterest vehemence the schematics among
their people who consider polygamy non-es-
sential. Not even the sons of their prophet
Joseph Smith escape denunciation and obloquy
for promulgating such a heresy. The closest
observations go to show that in all probability
a great majority of the Mormons, both men
and women, not only have no desire to be rid
of polygamy, but regard it with a warmth of
favor which cannot be ascribed to either eco-
nomic or sensual motives. On the other hand,
it must be admitted that no considerations of
the success of the Mormons in redeeming the
desert by cultivation, of building a great city
under adverse circumstances, or of bringing
up a large community in habits of sobriety,
industry, and, with that one exception, of
virtue, can serve to lighten sensibly the just
abhorrence with which their whole system
must be regarded so long as polygamy is re-
tained as its distinguishing characteristic.

But as the existing problem must be met
sooner or later, it is at least worth while to
consider how polygamy comes to be so in-
terwoven with faith among the Saints. There is
not an isolated instance. In the excitement
attending novel forms of belief, the ties of
family are frequently severed. Even where
the belief is rather of a political character
than otherwise, there seems to be sometimes a
laxity in these matters not essential to the
new gospel. It may be laid down as a gen-
eral rule that the founders of a new religion
are liable to be regarded by their female fol-
lowers with a species of reverence productive
of abnormal social results. In politics it may
not so readily mislead; but in the things of
faith, with the feminine enthusiast, spiritual
and earthly affections may lose their dividing
line; and when that happens her love becomes
absolutely a matter of religion. The larger pro-
portion of Mormons, before emigration, belong
to those classes in England and Northern Europe
among which women are ground down by toil
and privation. Their chances of marriage in
their native land are few, but there is no
other hope for them of any improvement of
condition. To them, Utah and polygamy hold
out the prospect of comparative comfort, while
providing them with a religion and an object of
adoration. The male Mormon is the god of his
own household. Polygamy is, as Mormons say
it is, with both men and women, not only con-
nected with their religion, but its corner-stone.
We, as Americans, naturally hope that rail-
roads and newspapers will undermine the sys-
tem, by bringing it in contact with that
abhorrence with which Christendom regards
it; but obloquy flung upon that which is
sacred to believers only intensifies their zeal;
both sexes will glory in their shame.

It seems as though an organized effort,
rightly conducted, might provide homes for
superfluous Mormon wives in neighboring
mining districts. If the assurance could be
conveyed to these women that they would be
better and more kindly treated by Christian
than by Mormon husbands, something might
be effected; but their sensibilities must not be
wounded by any implication that their present
mode of life is impure, for they think it holy.
It would be at present impracticable to reach
them by newspapers. The various denomina-
tions of Christians in this country have ex-
tended the ramifications of their missionary
operations all over the globe, from the Five
Points to the South Sea Islands. We hope
that no special developments of delinquent
movements on the Atlantic coast may need
their services. Of such, the press and public
opinion will take efficient charge. But the
counterpoint of erratic practice in morals long
since reached its acme on the shores of Salt
Lake. Why is Utah neglected by the churches?
It offers an untitled field for missionaries, and,
perhaps, a resting-place for martyrs.

It is useless to answer so shameless a brawler as
The World, on the question of the Treaty. It is so
delighted at being chastised by THE TRIBUNE,
that it invariably repeats to-day with chattering
volubility the falsehoods we had branded yester-
day. It cannot be brought to shame by a reference
to its record. Its venality is too notorious to make
any allusion to it interesting. It stands in the mar-
ket ready for any purchaser, and would not hesitate
to fight on the side of honor and decency, if it were
as well paid for that as for its hired defense of vil-
lainy. As a political organ, its grotesque tergiversa-
tions have made it the laughing stock of all parties,
and so annihilated its influence in the party to which
it pretends to belong, that all its authoritative
clamor over the Treaty at Washington could not
induce a Democratic Senator to vote for it. If as a
political journal it is contemptible, as a newspaper
it is scarcely worthy of so energetic a feeling as
contempt. It stands convicted of publishing col-
umns of silly fictions concocted in its office as cable
dispatches, and of a uniform fraud of like character,
upon its readers, and seems so ignorant of its own
pinchbeck character that it assumes to talk to real
newspapers of the rules of journalism. Decent papers
might easily dispense with the trouble of replying to
attacks from such a source. That we have some-
times noticed its falsehoods and administered dis-
cipline to it, only shows our charity, and not any
founded hope of reforming a concern which has not
principle enough for a basis for amendment.

Another valuable addition has been made to our
city charities in the New-York Ear Dispensary, just
opened on West Thirty-fifth-st. The practice of mak-
ing each prominent organ of the body a subject of
special study and treatment, presents marked ad-
vantages, and is rapidly becoming more common.
While the eye has been thus treated for many years,
the ear, possessing almost equal delicacy and im-
portance, seems to have remained, till recently, com-
paratively neglected; and the institution just estab-
lished is the first in the country exclusively
devoted to diseases of this organ. We are
glad to learn that everything will be
done that able management and medical skill
can devise for the relief of the poor, for
whose benefit the Dispensary is specially intended;
and we bespeak for the young institution the warm
recognition and aid of a benevolent public.

The Bremen steamship Deutschland arrived on
Saturday with one case of small-pox on board, and
was detained consequently at Quarantine. Mean-
while the patient died in the confluent stage of the
disease. The passengers complain that the health
authorities would not allow the corpse to be buried,
but shut them up in the ship until Monday
afternoon. By that time the danger of infection had
been enormously increased; and having thus done
everything possible to promote the contagion, the
quarantine officers sent the vessel up to the city.
This is outrageous on the health laws.

IN THE SOUTH.

THE CONDITION OF THE WHITES.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRIBUNE.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 3.—"A. C. YOU are not satisfied
that the South has no desire that Slavery be re-
established? I have often been asked, 'I answer,
I am entirely confident that no considerable number
of the Southern people either expect or purpose to
reinslave their former chattels. They no longer ex-
pect to awake to-morrow morning radiant in the
pink-and-white bloom of one-and-twenty—no more
than the toper, who has broken his jug and seen the
thirsty sand swallow the last drop of its precious
contents, expects to get drunk to-morrow on that
squandered liquor. None know better than the great
body of the Southern Whites that the reinslavement
of the Freedmen is a moral impossibility."

But, if you mean to ask, "Would the ex-slaves
holders choose to have their former slaves restored
to them as chattels, if they could?" I answer that I am
very thankful that the temptation is magnificently
withheld. Wise and thoughtful men there are among
them who sincerely, profoundly rejoice that Ameri-
can Slavery is dead beyond the hope of restoration;
but these are not the majority. I am confident that
two-thirds of the men, with nine-tenths of the wom-
en, who formerly composed the slaveholding caste,
would this day give half their houses and lands to
have their slaves back again, just as they possessed
them in 1860. They sigh for the good old times when
every "nigger" obeyed orders without dreaming of
resistance or demur, and without expecting any
pay. They consider themselves robbed by Emanci-
pation; and would like their "property" back again
or its value in some equivalent. It goes against the
grain with many of them to bargain with their late
chattels for service, and be used if they do not ful-
fill their contract. Their instincts, their training,
their habits, are shocked by this, just as yours would
be if your horse cited you before a court and com-
pelled you to show cause for not paying him ten dol-
lars per month for last year's service.

Then the very general complaint that "we can't
control our labor" has a very real foundation. Under
the old regime, the slaves had their holidays and
their easy times; but, when the Cotton-fields had
been filled with grass during three or four rainy
weeks in May, wherein little could be done, all hands
were called out at daylight so soon as the soil was fit
for plowing, and kept hard at work all the bright
hours till the crop was "laid by." Again, when the
picking season commenced, all hands—men, women,
and children—were called into the fields,
and kept at work from daylight till dark,
till the crop was secured. If any lagged or
shirked, the whip speedily brought them to their
bearings. All this is changed by Emancipation.
Men talk of so many hours to the day's work; women
and children are apt to shun field-work; so a given
"force"—say twenty families—will not pick so
much Cotton in the month as they did ten years
ago. And nearly every negro asserts to be the mas-
ter of his own time, and either rent land or work it
on shares, in preference to hiring out by the month
or season. Perhaps this is best for all concerned;
but it sadly dwarfs the planter's consequence, and
in most cases his profits also. He doesn't like it;
can you wonder?

And the change bears much harder on his wife.
She had her duties and her cares under the old sys-
tem; she was no idler, no trifler; her duty and her
interest combined to render her physician-in-ordi-
nary and head-nurse to her Black dependents; and
she often gave anxious days and nights to a struggle
with disease at a slave's bedside. But cooking,
washing, and other household work, she was never
bred to; and the fall of Slavery threw them all upon her
at a moment's notice, requiring her at once to do them
and to learn how. Even when ex-slaves remained